

## THAW FREED IN \$35,000 BOND AFTER 9-YEAR FIGHT FOR LIFE

Justice Hendrick Accepts Finding of Jury That Called Prisoner Sane and Overrules State's Motion.

Man Who Killed Stanford White Says He Has Made No Plans As Yet, As He Is Not Allowed to Leave New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Harry K. Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White on the night of June 26, 1906, walked from the courtroom a free man at noon today.

Justice Hendrick accepted the finding of the jury that declared Thaw sane and immediately after announcing his decision admitted Thaw to \$35,000 bail.

Warned by deputy marshals, the big crowd in the courtroom attempted no demonstration. Thaw himself sat unmoved by the decision.

When the court overruled the State's attempt to block his release on bail, he turned on Deputy Attorney General Cook a quiet smile of triumph.

His nine-year fight for freedom had been won, but Thaw was the most undemonstrative person in the great crowd in and around the supreme court building.

The State immediately entered an appeal from Justice Hendrick's finding. Attorney Stanchfield, for Thaw, rose with an application for bail. Assistant Attorney General Bomberg immediately objected.

**OBJECTS TO BAIL.**  
"The State contends that this man is insane, and, consequently, a menace to the people of the State of New York," said Bomberg. "For that reason the State must object to the admission of the prisoner to bail."

The clash of attorneys lasted but a moment.

"I have decided to admit Thaw to \$35,000 bail," announced Justice Hendrick, and the attorneys sat down. Stanchfield then announced that Thaw had prepared to furnish \$35,000 bond from a surety company; the deputy marshals (Continued on Page Fourteen.)

## CAR MEN FREED OF BLAME FOR DEATH

Coroner's Jury Holds Lewis E. Bond Was Killed Through Own Carelessness.

That Lewis E. Bond, of 1363 Quincy street northwest, who was killed by a Ford car at the intersection of 14th and M streets, came to his death as the result of his own carelessness, was the verdict of a coroner's jury today.

Robert B. Swart, of 1318 W street northwest, and William H. Hoover, of 1412 Irving street northwest, motorist and conductor, respectively, of the street car which ran down Bond, who were both held pending the outcome of the inquest, were exonerated from all blame.

The motorist and two eye witnesses testified that Bond either walked or fell in front of the street car. Bond was forty-five years old.

**German Kamerun Town Captured By the Allies**  
LONDON, July 16.—Anglo-French troops have occupied the important market town of Nguandere, in German Kamerun, West Central Africa, the Colonial office announced today.

Nguandere is a city of about 25,000, 40 miles inland from the Gulf of Guinea.

## Metropolitan Club Wins Fight to Keep Its Liquor License

Assistant Corporation Counsel Enters Exception to Ruling Indicating That He Will Continue Fight To Put the Club on "Water Wagon."

The license granted to the Metropolitan Club to sell liquor on its premises is valid and cannot be attacked in the Police Court through action aimed at the license holders, Judge Pugh ruled today in the District branch of the Police Court.

Judge Pugh made this ruling in sustaining the demurrer entered by Clarence Wilson, attorney for the club, who contended that the action of the Excise Board in issuing the license was final and conclusive.

Judge Pugh's decision was confined to the point raised by the corporation counsel declaring that the Metropolitan Club was situated in a residence section and thus was not eligible to a license under the Jones-Works excise law.

**TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.**

F. H. Stephens, assistant corporation counsel, entered an exception to this ruling, indicating that he would carry on his fight to put the Capital's exclusive club on the water wagon and to test the right to attack in the courts through prosecution of the license holders the validity of licenses issued by the Excise Board.

Whether the board's decision also is final in respect to the proximity of bars, rooms and saloons to churches and schools, Judge Pugh did not rule. He said he wished it clearly understood that his ruling involved only the residence question contained in the information filed against the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. Wilson, counsel for the club, in his closing argument asserted that the position taken by the corporation counsel in prosecuting the president of the Metropolitan Club was trifling with the rights of citizens. He declared that conviction of the club would place every license holder in jeopardy.

**No Contract Involved.**  
"In my opinion," said Judge Pugh, "he was, under the old law, an ex-officio member of the board only, and he is acting in the same capacity under the new law."

Corporation Counsel Stephens contended that not only would the District not be estopped from prosecution by the receipt of the license fee, but that such a fee was not returnable even if the license were found to be void. He declared that taxes, after being paid, are not refundable for any cause, and he contended that the payment of a license fee did not involve any contract between the District and the holder of the license.

Messrs. Bridge and Baker, of the Excise Board, listened to the arguments. Judge Pugh frequently interrupted the argument to clear up points regarding the construction of the Jones-Works excise law.

At the point Judge Pugh asked Mr. Wilson whether, in his opinion, if the Metropolitan Club were found to be a

## WILSON COMMUTES HICKS' PRISON TERM

Adopts Gregory's Suggestion in Case of Bowery Mission Worker Who Surrendered.

President Wilson has adopted the recommendation of the Attorney General and has granted a commutation of the sentence to expire immediately in the case of Robert E. Hicks, the New York Bowery mission worker, who recently surrendered himself voluntarily to the authorities after having eluded justice for more than thirteen years.

Full pardon, with a complete restoration of civil rights, was not granted, because no effort was made to show that Hicks was not guilty of the crime he was convicted of in 1902. At that time he was sentenced to serve ten months for selling obscene advertising matter through the mails. In support of the claim for executive clemency, it was urged that he had completely reformed and has a wife and three children. He surrendered himself June 10, although efforts to capture him after he had skipped bail on an appeal from the original sentence, were dropped years ago.

The recommendation of the Attorney General was sent to Congress, and the President's approval reached the White House today. As the Department of Justice will have to make out a warrant of release for the President to sign, it will be several days before Hicks can be released.

## BOMB ADVERTISEMENT BONA FIDE, HE SAYS

Members of the Cabinet today received a written protest from Francis J. L. Dori, editor of the Vital Issue, a New York paper, against charges made in New York papers that the bomb advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company was published by a German propagandist.

"Certain New York papers," Dori said in his letter of protest, "have seen fit to publish a sensational and entirely untrue article of reading matter at the door of some German propagandist."

Dori said that "no greater falsehood has been published in the United States since the war began, and that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company is a bona fide business enterprise, and that the advertisement was held by officials to be an unneutral act."

## WAR NATIONS MENACED BY LABOR STRIKES

Krupp Works in Germany and Bridgeport, Conn., Factories Have Similar Troubles.

**RAILWAYS ARE AFFECTED**

British Ministry Fears Naval Power May Be Endangered By Coal Strike.

Strikes and threatened strikes both here and abroad are menacing seriously the conduct of the European war.

In Wales, 200,000 coal miners are out defying the British ministry; workmen at the great Krupp factories at Essen are prepared to walk out because of the tremendous strain put upon them by the demand of the war; the greatest ammunition plant in the world at Bridgeport, Conn., under contract to supply the allies and the United States Government, may be closed; failure to meet the demands of the machinists at this place threatens to close every ammunition plant in the United States.

Already railway lines in Wales are suffering and the admiralty is contemplating requisitioning the emergency supplies of coal since every attempt at a truce has failed.

In Essen the German government is preparing to meet the threatened strike by sending troops to protect the plant and to insure the continued output of munitions.

In Bridgeport the pending industrial war is predicated upon an ultimatum for shorter hours and a minimum wage to be presented tomorrow.

In each case it is apparent, say observers, that the same underlying motive is behind each, the desire of the worker to share in the supposed surplus accruing to the capitalist from the abnormal industrial conditions arising from the war.

## Mine Owners Ask Government to End Coal Men's Strike

LONDON, July 16.—Representatives of the South Wales Coal Owners' Association today appealed to the government to force the striking coal miners to return to work under threat of punishment, or to reopen the mines under military protection.

The owners' representatives met with Walter Runciman at the board of trade offices before noon. They declare the miners are in actual rebellion against the government and suggest that troops be used, if necessary, to prevent the production of coal from being stopped.

Runciman said he would make a decision until after his conference with the miners' representatives tonight.

## Railway Lines Are Suffering Because of Welsh Coal Strike

CARDIFF, July 16.—The South Wales coal strike grew more serious today. With the exception of about 500 men, comprising half the staff of the Alibon colliery, all the miners who quit work yesterday in defiance of the government's threats of punishment, are idle, and have been joined by scattering groups who remained in the pits yesterday.

A heavy rain was falling over the entire district when the executive council of the Miners'ederation met today to discuss the government's proposal for a truce.

Because of this fact, few of the miners gathered in Cardiff, and it was (Continued on Sixth Page.)

## BIGGER NAVY VOTED BY DUTCH CHAMBER

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The Dutch parliament today took action in support of a program for a larger navy. The second chamber passed the government's bill authorizing the immediate construction of two 7,000-ton cruisers and four 800-ton submarines, and appropriating \$11,200,000 for that purpose.

A second bill, appropriating \$80,000 for the purchase of naval hydroplanes, was passed. The chamber also authorized the government to keep the army under arms and ready to resist any violation of Dutch neutrality.

## Brother of Czar Sees Ultimate Slav Victory



GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

## "GERMANS DOOMED TO CATASTROPHE"

Grand Duke Michael Says Mortal Blows Have Been Given Enemy.

PETROGRAD, July 16.—"Germany's armies are doomed to ultimate catastrophe, despite some temporary successes," the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the Czar, told correspondents who interviewed him today.

"The Germans thought to crush us in two or three months and impose conditions of peace," said the Grand Duke.

"In spite of long preparation and perfection in military technique, they have failed. It was a cruel mistake. They have suffered mortal blows."

## FIRST BIG WARSHIPS GO THROUGH CANAL

Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio Enter Waterway With Naval Academy Cadets.

COLON, July 16.—The Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio, the first three large warships to pass through the Panama canal, entered the waterway shortly before noon today, carrying cadets from the Annapolis Naval Academy, and were scheduled to pass out on the Pacific side at about 7 p. m.

The ships, under command of Rear Admiral Fullam of the Naval Academy, were dressed for the occasion, and approaching the Galliard cut at noon, each fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

On board the Missouri, flagship of the squadron, were a number of zone officials.

## Russ Warships Sink Submarine Terror

The U-51, Sunk to Bottom in Black Sea, Had Sunk Two British Battleships.

ATHENS, July 16.—Russian warships have sunk the German submarine U-51, in the Black Sea, according to advices from reliable sources today.

The U-51 performed one of the most notable exploits of the war by proceeding from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, through the Mediterranean, the longest trip ever undertaken by a submarine. Arriving off the Dardanelles, May 25, she torpedoed and sank the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and then made a safe passage to the Ottoman capital.

## BERNSTORFF GERMAN DRIVE CONFERES WITH IN POLAND LANSING OVER IS UNCHECKED GERMAN NOTE BY RUSSIANS

Issues in Lusitania Case Taken Up By Kaiser's Envoy With Secretary of State Lansing.

No Lessening of Tension Apparent—President to Have Full Support of the Cabinet in Any Step.

For the first time since the receipt by the United States of the German reply in the Lusitania case, Ambassador von Bernstorff, the representative of the Berlin government, called by appointment at the State Department today and had a momentous conference with Secretary Lansing.

The ambassador entered into conference with Secretary Lansing at 11:30 a. m., and remained with him half an hour. Then, the ambassador saw Assistant Secretary Phillips and was closeted with him for nearly a half hour more.

Both on entering and on leaving the department, Ambassador von Bernstorff was silent.

Ostensibly the conference was arranged to take up the question of compensation in the Nebraskan case. But Secretary Lansing and the ambassador did not stop at this question. They also took up the issues raised by the Lusitania case.

Secretary Lansing admitted that the conference dealt with the new note on the Lusitania case and the issue raised.

**DEALT WITH NEW NOTE.**  
He said the Nebraskan case was touched on. The only question remaining in the Nebraskan case is the amount of damages Germany will pay.

Secretary Lansing said the Austrian protest as to munitions was not touched on.

The Secretary of State was asked whether the conference was satisfactory. He was unwilling to comment on this. He was asked whether there was any exchange intended to clarify understanding as to the views of the German government inasmuch as it has been said in Germany that there was some failure to clearly interpret the German reply. Mr. Lansing thought there was no need for illumination of the meaning of the German reply.

It is widely felt today that on the exchanges at today's conference there hangs grave possibilities. Although (Continued on Second Page.)

## WILSON STILL WAITS AS REGARDS MEXICO

Will Not Recognize Carranza Merely Because His Forces Have Captured Capital.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 16.—President Wilson does not intend to recognize General Carranza merely because the constitutional forces have occupied Mexico City. He favors awaiting some more decisive military stroke or political developments before deciding upon his course with respect to Mexico, it was learned at the summer White House today.

This country's next step in the Mexican situation will not be announced until after the German-American controversy is settled. Reports reaching the President say that the famine conditions in Mexico are somewhat improved and that there is no demand for immediate action.

President Wilson today added another coat to the thick layer of tan he has acquired since coming to Cornish three weeks ago, by golfing in the hot sun. He is now extremely bronzed and ruddy and vigorous. Dr. Grayson, his personal physician, says the President is in better physical shape than at any time since he entered the White House.

President Wilson and Dr. Grayson made a friendly jogger on the number of pounds the President would gain during his stay here. Grayson estimated at least eight pounds. The President will step on the scales the day he leaves for Washington.

Kaiser's Forces Continue Advance Upon Warsaw From the North, Sweeping Through Przasnysz, Says Berlin.

Prussian Staff Admits French Troops Have Driven Invaders From Section of Trenches South of Souchez.

BERLIN (via wireless to London), July 16.—The Germans are continuing their drive upon Warsaw from the north, sweeping onward through Przasnysz, the war office announced this afternoon.

The official statement also contained the admission that the French have driven the Germans from a section of trenches south of Souchez.

In the operations to the north, near the Baltic, German troops have crossed the Windau river, despite stubborn Russian resistance north of the village of Kokeljany, and are moving eastward.

On the Franco-Flanders front, the French have made determined efforts to regain the territory won by the crown prince's army west of Verdun early in the week, but in each instance have been driven off.

"North we have inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy, hard fighting resulting in the Argonne," said the official statement. "Since June 20 we have captured in this region 116 officers and 7,009 men. Our aviators have bombarded Guadmer."

## Russ Admit Retreat; Austro-Germans Gain Along 800-Mile Front

PETROGRAD, July 16.—On both wings of the 800-mile battle front, reaching from the Baltic to Bukovina, Russia's enemies, re-enforced by fresh troops, are striking hard, the war office admitted today.

In the extreme north, in the Shavitt and Riga region along the Baltic, the German offensive Wednesday in the direction of Goldingen and Shironen, said today's official statement, Russian cavalry outposts are detaining the German forces who are attempting to cross the Windau and Venta rivers. Bitter fighting is occurring.

"The enemy has captured trenches in the Plesha and Skwa river regions, but has not repeated the attacks, because of heavy losses," said the statement. "In the Plesha region, the fighting in this region continues."

In southeast Galicia, the war office admitted, the Austrians made progress in several heavy attacks against the Russians in the Nevaika-Okna sector, but lost heavily under Russian bombardment. The fighting in this region continues.

## Kaiser Hurling Heavy Forces in New Attack On French in Vosges

PARIS, July 16.—The Germans are hurling heavy forces into an attack on the French positions in the Vosges, the war office reported this afternoon. Along a front of nearly two miles, extending from Champenoux to Vezouze, the Germans made simultaneous charges against the French trenches yesterday, but were driven back after fierce fighting, with heavy losses.

Whether the new German activity in this region indicates the beginning of the German offensive in Alsace-Lorraine, forecasted by French military experts several days ago, is not yet known. Official dispatches indicate that the Germans have been heavily re-enforced, and that the attacks launched yesterday were against positions previously occupied by the French.

The Germans still shelled the French positions, particularly near Leintrey, and shot at the French power, explosives. Then they rushed the trenches, advancing.